

Note book

Agricultural Notes.

Manchuria.

Oct. 1 - October 20, 1930.

W. J. Morse.

U. S. Dept. Agr.

Washington, D. C.

Written up

$$\begin{array}{r} 2969 \\ 30 \\ \hline 8.9070 \end{array}$$

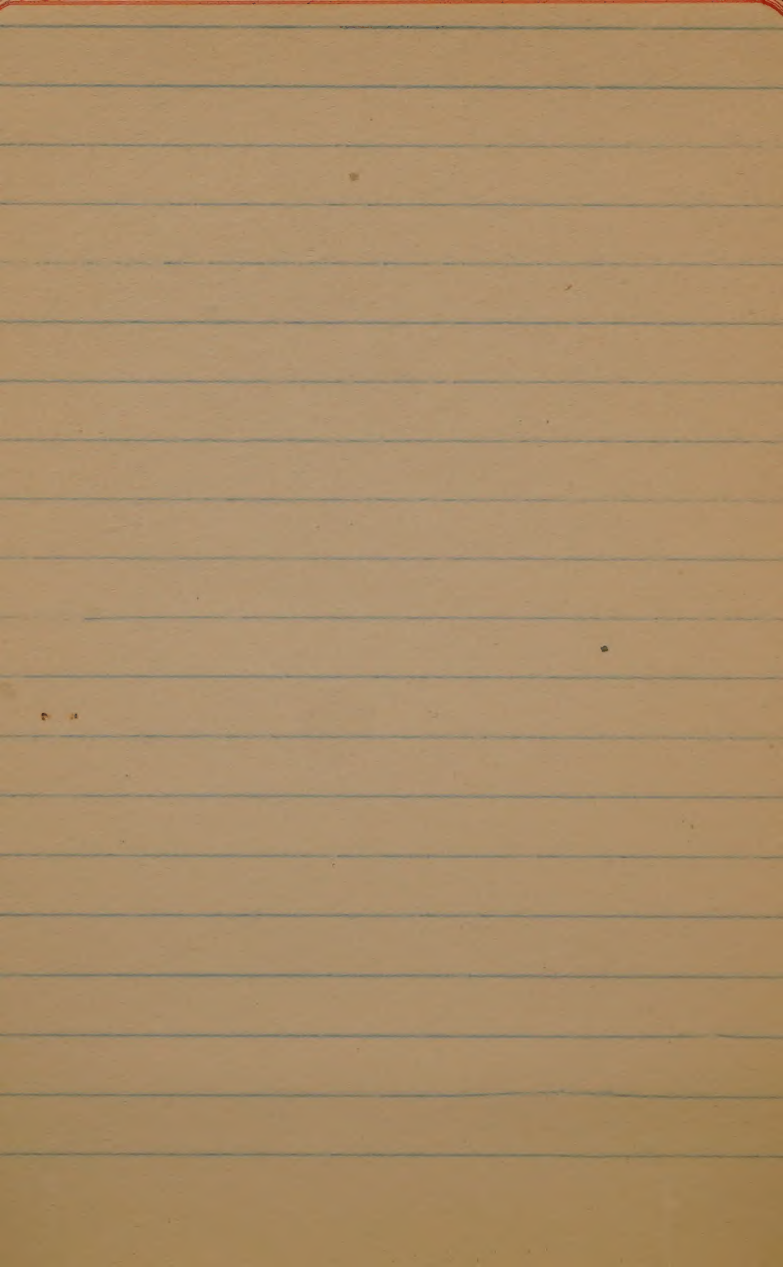
Wednesday - October 1, 1930.

Kaiyuan-Manchuria.

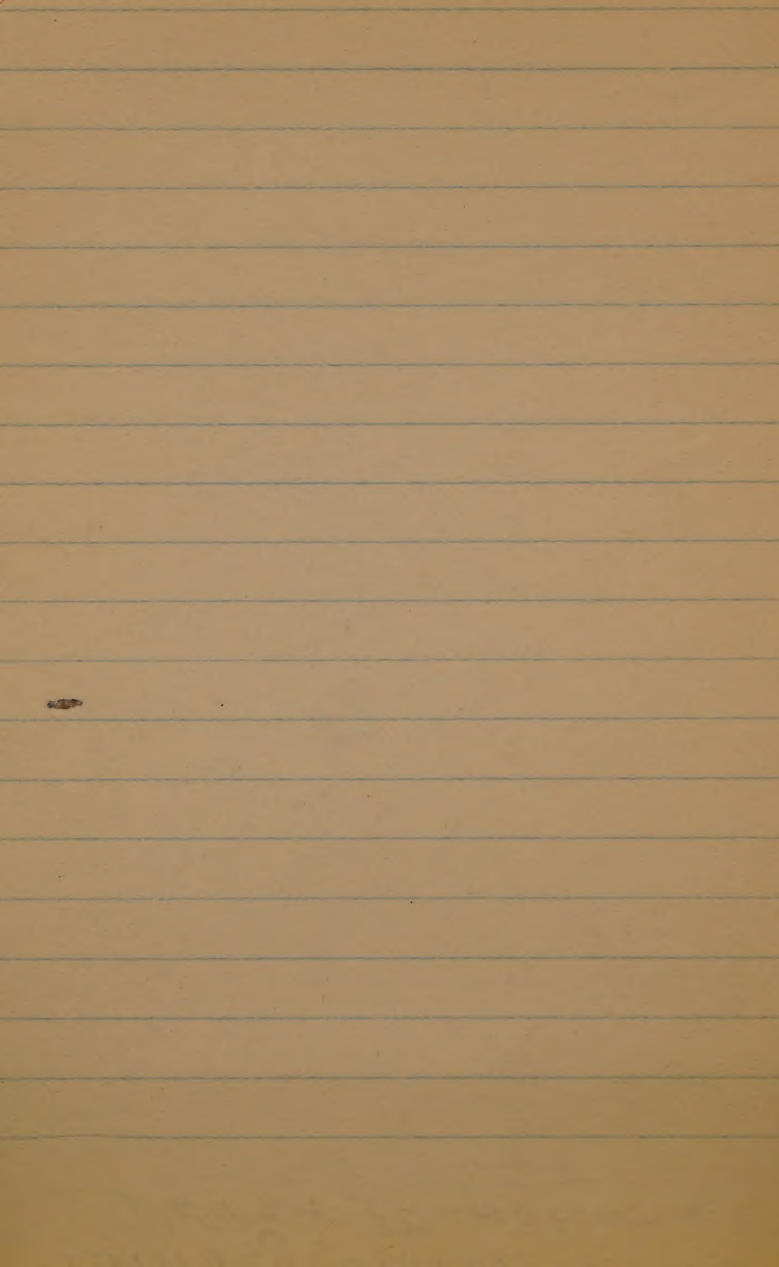
Thursday - October 2, 1930
Wungchuling, Manchuria

Friday - October 3, 1930.

Kungchaling-Mancharia



Sunday - October 5, 1930
Dairen - Manchuria



Monday-October 6. 1930
Dairen-Manchuria

Tuesday - October 7, 1930
Chirichon - Makaton.
Manchuria.

Wednesday - October 8, 1930
Dairen-Manchuria

Thursday October 9, 1930.
Dairen-Manchuria

Cool and clear.

Bags - 1000 19.

Paper envelope-making

Package Kinky Kuni 50

Lily bulbs (2 1/2 lb) 70

Napthalene

After the morning went
to the office, arranged
seed and plant
material for sending to
The Dept. Four boxes of
seed were weighed and
checked up and three
of herbarium specimens

After lunch we
visited the market to
see the fruits and
vegetables now on the
market. The following

list was taken of the
various things seen.

1. Burdock roots
2. Eggplant (2 kinds)
3. Radishes (several varieties)
4. Chinese cabbage
5. Head cabbage
6. White potatoes
7. Sweet potatoes
8. Spinach
9. Celery plants
10. Lotus root
11. Taro
12. Green vegetable soy bean in pods
13. Shelled green soy beans
14. Soy bean sprouts
15. Mung bean sprouts
16. Turnips
17. Squash (several kinds)
18. Mushrooms (several kinds)
19. Green and red peppers

20. Asparagus bean pods
21 - Conyza bulbous in pods
22 - Bonavist bean pods
23 - Lily bulbs.
23 - Lily bulb scales

Fruits

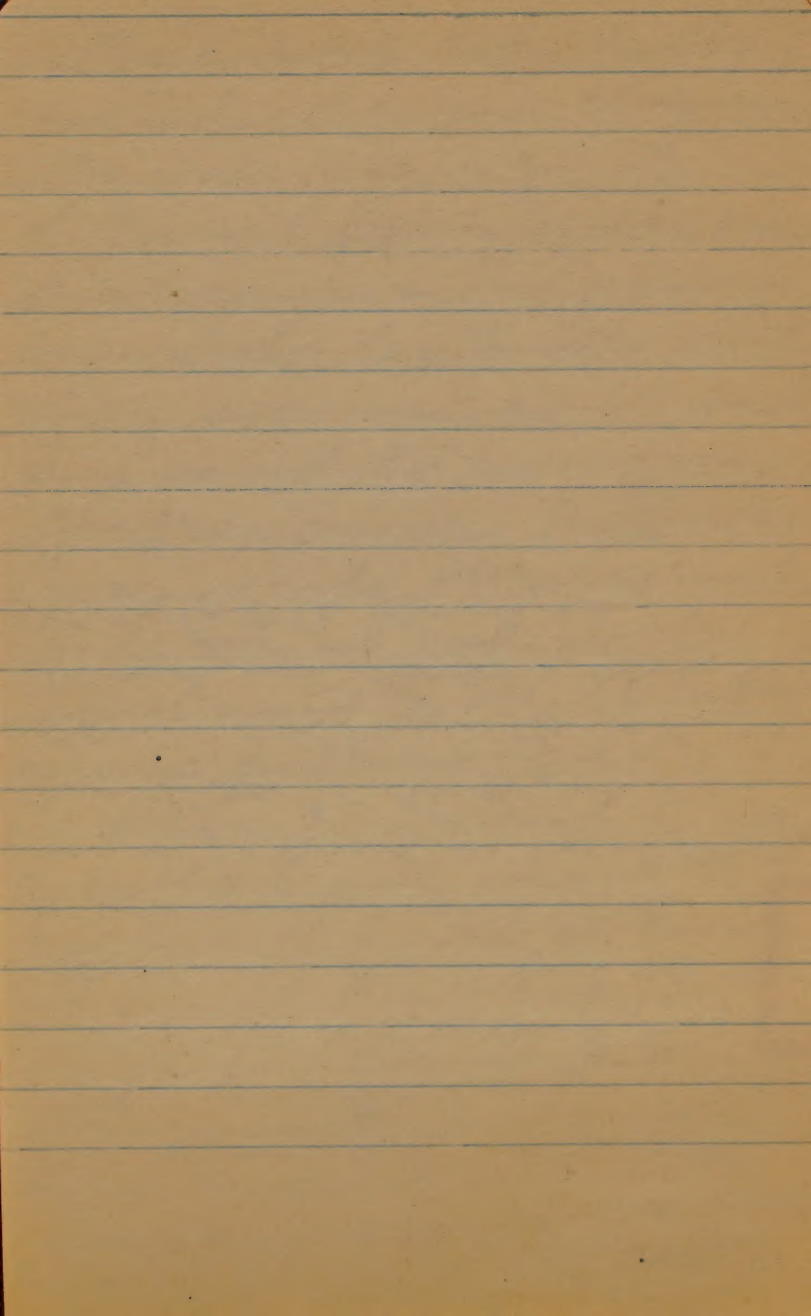
- 1 - Pears - several kinds
2 - Persimmons (several kinds)
3 - Grapes (Four kinds)
4 - Apples (Many kinds)
5 - Jugube
6 - Grapefruit
7 - Oranges - Japanese satsumas
8 - Pomegranate
9 -

The edible Lily bulbs
noted at a few Chinese
stands were quite
different from bulbs seen
last season in Japanese
markets. The bulbs had
long narrow scales and
are said to come from
Chefoo, China. The bulbs
bear white flowers and
sell for 20 sen per lb.
Two and $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (6 bulbs)
were purchased.

After our visit to the
market we went to
some Chinese stores
to see if the Chinese
soybean health beverage
was made but were
told they would not
start making it
until about the latter

part of October. It is
considered a food
drug and is ~~used~~
and used only in
the winter.

On our return to the
office we stopped at a
Japanese food store
and found a new Kudzu
product: - Kudzu
Kinnicelli, which is
used in soups and
vegetable dishes.



Friday - October 10. 1930 -
Chincho - Nanzankai Village
March 1930.

Cold, clear and very windy.
Left at 9 A.M. for
Chincho and arrived
there 10 A.M.

We went at once
in the farming region
to obtain movie and
still pictures of threshing
and cleaning of soybeans.
Arriving at the little
Chinese village Nanzankai,
we found farmers
busily engaged in
spreading soybean
plants out on the
threshing ground. The
soys are threshed out
first. Stacks of soybean
millet, and kaoliang

and kneeling stalk
cribs of corn were
noted about all
threshing grounds.
The beans were spread
out on the threshing
ground in the noon
and then threshed
out in the afternoon.

After lunch at
Chuncheon we went
again to large farm
threshing ground
operated by several
Chinese families.

Several men were
engaged in flailing
and one man was
driving a horse and
mule with stone
rollers to thresh out
the seed. After the

mass of plants had
been well flattened
down, men with forks
looked up the plants
and they were rolled
and flailed again.
after well rolled and
flailed, the straw is
removed with wooden
forks and rakes. The
cleaning is done by
throwing shovelfuls
of the beans and fine
trash in the air.
Movies and stills
were taken of the rolling
and flailing. The wind
was too high for any
cleaning and the farmers
advised this would be
done tomorrow morning.
At another threshing
floor ~~size~~ this farm

Mung beans are
being threshed out
by stone rollers. Con-
siderable corn, soy
beans, mung beans,
kashang and millet,
as well as peanuts
are grown on this
farm. The peanuts
are hand picked
by the women and
children. A native
variety is grown and
has many 4-seeded
pods.

Lt. Chinn - 4 P.M.
arr. Dairen - 5 P.M.

Saturday - October 11/1930.
CHINCHOK - Nanzandai
Manchuria.

Cool and clear, he took
the 9 A.M. bus for
Nanzandai village to
look up the farm
where they were to
clean the seed threshed
out yesterday when
the wind was too
strong for cleaning.
Upon arriving at the
farm we found that
the seed had been
cleaned and they
were just measuring
and sucking the seed.
At a nearby farm
however, we found
them cleaning seed
of soybeans and
obtained some movie

and still pictures.
At another farm
close by we found
them cleaning wing
beans. This crop is
threshed and cleaned
in the same manner
as soybeans.

As yet we have not
seen any yellow
seeded varieties of
soybeans in all the
farms visited. For
the most part we
have seen a greenish
yellow or pale green with
yellow cotyledons, and
which is used for
food. The other sorts
are the Moshito
(brown) and a black
seeded variety both

of which are used
for feeding animals.
In some nearby
fields we noted many
women and children
working, and also
a cart being loaded
with some crop. We
went over and found
they were loading soy-
beans so we obtained
a movie scene. The
women and children
were gathering roots,
stubble, branches and
leaves of the soybean
field for winter fuel.
There were also two or
three droves of hogs
pasturing in the field
eating shattered seed
and the bean pods left

after harvesting.
Certainly the chimere
do not leave much
on a field after harvest.
Some stills and movies
were taken of these
scenes.

On our return to
the main road through
three or four small
farm villages we
saw many threshing
and cleaning seed
mostly soy beans and
mung beans. Occasionally
we would see some
kashiny heads being
threshed by flailing.
The seed was cleaned
by throwing shovelfuls
in the air.

at one large farm
we passed for a time
to look over some
~~beating~~ stacks of heads
of Kooling. There seemed
to be a large number of
variations with regard
to color of glumes and
also the shape of the heads.
Many appeared to be
hybrid forms between
the broom-corn and
Kafir corn varieties.
We selected out four
or five of the semi-
broom corn types with
different colored glumes.

We caught the noon
bus from Chinchon and
arrived at Duran 1 P.M.
In the afternoon we
developed three film
packs, 2 movie rolls and

3 panorama films, all
of which turned out good.

Sunday - Oct. 12, 1930.

Dairen-Manchuria.

Cool and clear. In the morning worked on expense account and wrote up photos.

At noon went to the American Consulate and had lunch with Mr. & Mr. Cabot Corville. Mr. Corville is acting in charge for Consul Langdon who is on leave in the U.S.

After return to the hotel finished up expense account for month of September. Also wrote up notes.

Monday - Oct. 13, 1920.
Paitan - Manchuria

Cold and clear. In the morning went to the American consulate to have Sept. expense account sworn to.

Returned to the office and worked on plant and seed material for sending to the Dept.

Have enough seed and herbarium material to make eight packages. Also developed motion picture film and 1 film pack all of which turned out good.

Tuesday, October 14, 1930.
Dairen - Manchuria.

Cold and clear. In the morning went to the mountain region east of Dairen to collect seed material. Up to about one-half way of the river all plant material except trees and shrubs had been cut. We found legumes and a few other legumes in great abundance. We collected seed of about six species of legumes, and about 12 other species of plants. There seem to be very few flowering shrubs in this region.

We returned about 2 P. M. to the office

and worked on parcels
of seed and plants.
Four parcels of seed
and three of herbarium
material were put
up.

Wednesday - Oct. 15, 1930.

Nanzankai - Manchuria

Cool and clear.

Went to the American
Consulate where I met
Mr. Corille, Vice Consul
and Mr. Sayetake. Mr.
Took his car and we
went out on the Dairen -
Chinchow road. We
stopped at a small farm
near Shanshuo where we
saw several coolies flail-
ing out ears of corn on
a dirt threshing floor.
The cobs were pretty well
broken to pieces. The
corn was a native yellow
variety with a large
number of rows and
the butt had a large
circumference. The

car was obtained for sending to the department. Nearby on another farm ears of corn were laid out on the threshing floor to dry out before flailing. About two miles from Shanshuo we stopped at another farm where a farmer was threshing out the seed of kaoliang heads with a stone roller drawn by a donkey.

We then went to the village of Nangankai and found several farmers threshing and cleaning soybeans. At the large farm which we had previously visited we

found the coolies busily engaged in thrashing soy beans and knocking peanuts off the vines by striking them against fork handles.

The cleaning of soy beans was to be in the P. M. and as Mr. Coville had to return by 1 P. M. he remained to secure more and still pictures of the soy bean cleaning operations.

In Threshing operations the bean plants are piled on the threshing ground to a depth of 2-3 feet in the morning. They are left there to dry in the sun for 2 or 3 hours. The plants are then flailed or rolled ~~not~~ with

stone rollers. When the
plants are rolled or
flailed down to about
6-12 in. in depth they
are forked over and
loosened up, left to dry
for a while and then
rolled or flailed again.
After the mass has been
well worked down after
~~striking~~^{striking on} ~~repeated~~ loosening up
several times, the coarse
material is raked or
forked off. This coarser
material is used for
fuel. The fine stuff
and seed is then
scraped into piles.
Shovels are then used
to throw the material
in the air letting the
wind separate the fine

Trash from the seed, the
trash, mostly pods and
fine branches (broken) are
used for cattle feed. The
coarse stems after being
forked off are tied in
bundles and stacked.

After taking the pictures,
desired, we went thru
the village to the main
road. On the way we
met a fruit peddler
with a basket of very
small russet pears
said to be the wild
Manchurian pear. Some
fruit was bought for the
seed.

We caught the 4 P.M.
bus for Dairen and
arrived at 5 P.M. We
went to the office and
worked on seed and

plant material until
about 6:30 P.M.

# 221	-	£ 2.74
222	-	£ 2.74
223	-	£ 2.50
224	-	£ 2.02
225	-	£ 2.50
226	-	£ 2.74
227	-	£ 2.50

Thursday - Oct. 16, 1930.
Dairen-Manchuria.

Cool and clear. In the morning, developed the motion and still pictures taken yesterday, all of which turned out very good. Seven parcel post packages, four of seed and three of herbarium material were finished and taken to the P. O. to be sent Mr. Ryerson, U.S.D.A.

After lunch we went to see Mr. O'Hara the seed collector, as yet he has had but few returns of seed from his collectors. He thought that by the middle of Nov. he

would have all of the
material (seed) in that
he could obtain this
season of our orders,
giving him in early
summer.

Returning to the office
we worked on threshing
and legume seed in
order to send off an-
other box before leaving
for Peiping.

Parcels numbers
221, 222, 223, 224, 225,
226, and 227 were
delivered to the
O.S. today.

Friday - Oct. 17, 1930.
Dairen-Manchuria.

Fair and clear, in
the morning went to the
office and worked on
threshing and cleaning
seed samples and
writing them up.
After lunch went to
see Mr. Ohara the seed
collector regarding seed
ordered last spring.
Thus far he has only
five samples for he has
not heard from his
various collectors in
China, Manchuria,
Siberia and Chosen.
He thought that he would
have all the seed that
could be collected this
season ready for us the

latter part of November
a letter was written Mr.
Morrison advising of the
shipment of the different
parcels. 2nd cards mailed
Postage ————— 96

Saturday-October 18, 1930.

Dairen-Manchuria.

Cloudy and mild, in the morning went the bank to arrange credit at the Nat. City Bank of N. Y. at Peiping. I was given a letter to the Peiping branch by Mr. French, manager of the Dairen Bank. Mr. French advised that the soybean situation in Manchuria at the present time is rather slow and dull due to light demand from European countries.

We finished threshing and cleaning the seed collected in the mountain near Dairen recently.

Another parcel post

package #228 was sent
to Mr. Ryerson.

Movie film roll - 25

meters

\$ 5.00

Postage

Sunday-October 19, 1930.

En route-Dairen to Peiping, China

Coll and Clear

Ry. fare Dairen-Mukden (2)

Exp. " " " (2) 3.00

Taxi-Dairen.

Porter - "

" Mukden

Ry. fare Mukden-Peiping (2)

Exp. " " - "

Berth.

Berth.

Left Dairen on the 9 AM
express En route to
Peiping, China.

Along the line toward
Mukden, the farmers
seemed to be most busy
in digging kaoliang
roots for winter fuel. The
land of this year's

crops is largely plover.
Near Kaiping long
lines of Chinese carts
loaded with bags of
grain were on the way
to the Kaiping market.
The carts were generally
in groups of 10-20 and
are said to group together
thus from long distances
for protection against
bandits.

With the exception of
a small region just
north of Siayang the
crops for the most part
were stacked about the
threshing ground.

At various places the
farmers were noted in
the afternoon to be threshing
out Kaoliang husks.

Sunday - October 19, 1930.
En route - Peiping - China.

and soybeans, and lots
in the afternoon clearing
outseed.

Between Liangyang
and Mukden it was
noted that the farmers
had placed their kashang
stalks after the heads had
been removed in
stacks resembling houses.
The. They gave a very
picturesque view to the
scenery about the villages.

We arrived at Mukden
at 4.00 P.M. and had
to wait until 9.42 P.M.
for the Peiping train.
The Japanese tourist train
went on at the train

Cross is correct about

and arranged for our
Tickets to Peking and also
our exchange of money.
He gave him 210 yen and
received in exchange
362.25 Chinese dollars.
The exchange rate being
 $\text{G}\$ 100 = \text{Mex } \$ 172.50.$

Monday - October 20. 1920.

En route - Peking, China.

Cool and clear. In the morning had a breakfast of ham & eggs, and oatmeal porridge for the dinner. At noon we had several courses of meats, fish and vegetables.

The porter aroused us at 7.30 A.M. for our pillow slips. During the morning we passed through a rather level country fringed by rather high bare rocky mountains. Not all of the crops had been cut, but mostly harvesting was left, some of which was still green. All of the soy beans

had been cut and re-
moved from the fields.
In several cases we noted
that soy beans were being
threshed and cleaned
by the same methods
as have been observed in
Manchuria.
Arrived Peking 7:45 P.M.

Shan-hai-Kuait -

Sui-chung-hsien - 354. " "

(Sungshu & Co.)

Hsing-cheng - 307. " "

Kao-chiao - 266. " "

SHIT-MIT. - 59 (also from "Ming")

Shan-hai-Kuait - 59 (also from "Ming")
Shan-hai-Kuait - 59 (also from "Ming")
Shan-hai-Kuait - 59 (also from "Ming")

172
 2000

 3440.00

1. 172

1 Japan (width) = 2 1/2 inches
 1 " " = 6 inches wide

Shan has known
 great use of this: about
 4 miles from ocean side

5 Louisville, Ky.

see the name

